

T.H. Ind. State Univ.

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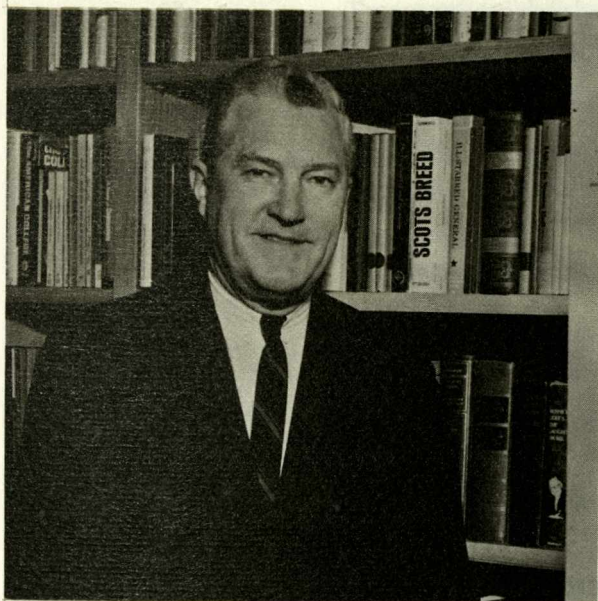
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The Indiana State University Centennial Observance

An Invitation

Indiana State University, opened in 1870, is celebrating its Centennial from January 6, 1970 to January 6, 1971. During this period we will look backward at our historical roots, study and evaluate our current role in higher education, and more importantly, examine in depth the University's future role.

Learning brings changes, and by their very nature and purpose institutions of higher learning effect great changes in society—through students, faculty, the alumni and through the melding of academic,

cultural, and humanistic resources into a charismatic and catalytic force. By the same token, universities are shaped by society, and great centers of learning must grow and change in response to the needs of the society they serve.

So it has been with Indiana State University. Because it is responsive to the changing needs of society, it is emerging as a multi-purpose university. In its second century of service it can become a truly great center of learning and a resource for thoughtful "change amid order, order amid change."

The Centennial calendar of events appears in this booklet. Many of the events are open to the public. You are warmly invited to join the students, the faculty, the alumni, the administration, and the trustees in observing this significant anniversary in the history of Indiana State University.

ALAN C. RANKIN, President
Indiana State University

CENTENNIAL CALENDAR OF EVENTS

January 1970

- | | |
|----|---|
| 2 | Governor's Proclamation of Indiana State University Centennial Year |
| 8 | John Howard Griffith, Author, Investigator, Reporter |
| 15 | Centennial Convocation |

February 1970

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 3 | Maureen Forrester, Vocal Soloist |
| 19-21 | Audio-Visual Instructional Directors of America, Conference |
| 26 | YOUR OWN THING, American Theatre Production |
| 26-27 | Industrial Arts Supervisors, Conference |

March 1970

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| 9 | Detroit Symphony Orchestra |
| 14 | English for the Seventies, Conference |
| 16 | Jessica Mitford, Author |

April 1970

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 6 | ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD, Broadway Play |
| 10-25 | Arts Festival |
| 10, 11, 12 | Ann Arbor Film Festival |
| 12-26 | Reading Performances of Plays by Indiana Authors |
| 13-22 | ISU Tri-State Art Show |
| 13 | Zurich Chamber Orchestra |

14	Preservation Hall Jazz Band
15	Cincinnati Civic Ballet
16	Story of American Religions
16	Dana Chandler, "Role of the Black Artist in the Black Cultural Revolution"
17, 18	Jazz Weekend
17	Jazz Wind Ensemble
18	A Look at Percussion with Ed Shaughnessy and the ISU Percussion Ensemble
18	Jazz Concert with Ed Shaughnessy, the ISU Stage Band, and the ISU Percussion Ensemble
20	An Evening with Henry Fonda
21	Books and Coffee
22	Terre Haute Symphony Orchestra with Richard Ellsasser, Organist
24	School of Business Awards Program
25	ISU-Evansville Classroom-Administration Building Dedication
25	Centennial Ball
26	Centennial Style Show
26-May 3	Centennial Exhibit
29	"Students in A Home" Centennial Dinner (Community Sponsored)
30-May 9	CARNIVAL, Musical
May 1970	
—	Honors Convocation
1	Songfest
1	Centennial Marathon Dance
2	Sycamore Showcase

CENTENNIAL CALENDAR OF EVENTS Continued

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 3 | ISU Country Fair |
| 5, 6, 7 | Festival of American Music, with the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra |
| 19 | Douglass Cater, Presidential Assistant, Author, Educator |
| 23 | Alumni Day |
| 31 | Commencement—The Centennial Class |

June 1970

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 17, 18, 19 | Traffic Safety, Conference |
| 18 | Dedication of Driver and Traffic Safety Demonstration Center |
| 18-August 15 | Summer Theatre Presentations Highlighting The Centennial Theme, Indiana Theme, Indiana Authors |
| 15-August 21 | Art Exhibition—Student Work |
| 22 | President's Reception for Summer Students |
| 22 | Kipnis Mime Theatre |
| 22-July 3 | Honors Seminars for High School Juniors |

July 1970

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 2 | Symphony Concert |
| 3 | Piano Concert |
| 10 | Marching Band Show |
| 10, 11, 12 | Centennial Celebration |
| 16 | Choral Concert |
| 27-August 7 | Honors Seminars for High School Juniors |

August 1970

- 4-5 Craig Hundley Trio
- 6 Concert Band
- 14, 15, 16 Centennial Celebration
- State Fair Exhibit

September 1970

- 23 President's Reception for New Students
- 28 Edward Villela with Patricia McBride and Company

October 1970

- 10 Homecoming—Football, ISU vs. Ball State University
- 10 Sycamore Showcase
- 13 National Band of New Zealand
- 28 AN ENTERTAINMENT FOR ELIZABETH,
Masque, New York Pro Musica

November 1970

- Centennial Symposium
- 12 Gerard Souzay, French Baritone
- 30 Drama Seminar

December 1970

- Centennial Symphony, Contemporary Festival
- 1 Emlyn Williams, "An Evening of Charles Dickens"

January 1971

- 6 Founders Day, Conclusion of Indiana State
University Centennial Year

THE WHITE HOUSE

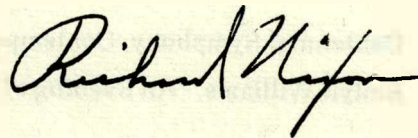
WASHINGTON

January 15, 1970

It is a pleasure to send warm greetings to the students, faculty, graduates and friends of Indiana State University on the memorable occasion of your one hundredth anniversary. Your history has been one of continuing contribution to the educational progress of our country.

You enter your second century in a time of deepening awareness of the close relationship between the strength of our schools and colleges and the welfare of our people.

I congratulate Indiana State University for one hundred years of service to education and to society, and I look forward with you to a second century that matches and excels the last.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Richard Nixon". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Richard" and last name "Nixon" clearly distinguishable.

REMARKS*

"Upon Reaching 100—To What Do We Attribute Our Advanced Age?"

By PRESIDENT ALAN C. RANKIN

Governor Whitcomb, Mayor Larrison, Members of the Board of Trustees, Faculty, Students and Friends of Indiana State:

When an individual reaches the ripe old age of 100, it is customary to ask the secret of his success. The answers are usually amusing but rarely conclusive. Some attribute their longevity to daily Bible reading—others to a quart of Bourbon a day. Some don't drink or smoke and others use two or three packs a day. Still others are vegetarians or sleep eight hours a night. Some exercise regularly and some avoid it. At least man's individuality is amply illustrated.

Indiana State is celebrating her 100th anniversary this month and we might well ask the same question—to what do we attribute our advanced age? It would be more accurate I believe to rephrase the question and ask "to whom do we attribute this happy state of affairs?" For an institution is, of course, dependent primarily upon men and women who provide essential leadership, courage, deter-

mination, and creativeness—or the institution perishes or is ineffectual.

Indiana State has been singularly blessed with men who displayed these qualities to an unusual degree. We tend to overlook or fail to recognize this because of the limited, although vitally important, role which guided and directed the energies and activities of Indiana State for so many years. We were established as a teacher training institution and until a few years ago we confined our efforts generally to that educational area. Our mission was clear as President Parsons stated unequivocally that

"The school has never aspired to be a college, university, technical or professional school—nothing but a normal school . . . and to this singleness of aim and entire concentration of effort the measure of success won may be in no small degree credited."

The important consideration is that we were a highly respected, widely recognized teacher training institution.

President Parsons wrote in 1898 that "I think it is perfectly safe to say that no other one influence in Indiana has done so much to advance the common school interests of the state as has the State Normal School."

*At the Indiana State University Centennial Convocation in Tirey Memorial Union, January 15, 1970.

STATE OF INDIANA

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
INDIANAPOLIS

PROCLAMATION

Executive Order

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS,

the charter of Indiana State University was 105 years old on December 20, 1969, the date which commemorates the signing of legislation creating Indiana State Normal School by Governor Oliver P. Morton; and

WHEREAS,

this January 6, 1970, marks the 100th anniversary of the formal opening and the beginning of the first classes of the University. From January 6, 1970, to January 6, 1971, by action of the Board of Trustees, the University will commemorate its opening and reflect on its proud history that has brought forth a legacy of educational leadership to the people of this State, this nation, and to countries around the world; and

WHEREAS,

this significant occasion affords an opportunity to bring greetings to our distinguished State University and to share with great satisfaction the magnificent accomplishments that have characterized its rich and hallowed past; and

WHEREAS,

the preserverance and determination that guided the founding fathers continues to guide the institution as it has emerged from a state normal school to a university of national prominence and respect. That same spirit of commitment and tradition of excellence will undergird the University as it charts its destiny into the future and unfolds a second century of service; and

WHEREAS,

the achievements of this University have been most remarkable and its patterns of influence have been widely evidenced by the positive changes it has affected in the educational centers of society. The generous contributions of the people of the state to higher education have resulted in a century of splendid cooperation with this fine University which was created out of the needs of the people and continues to meet those needs so judiciously in this generation; and

WHEREAS,

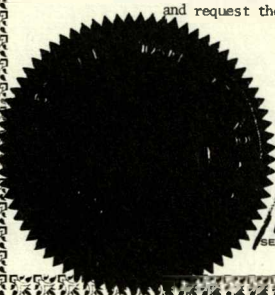
our tribute to this great university is joined by over 32,000 devoted alumni around the world whose daily lives are vivid examples of the high standard of dedication and academic excellence that they shared at this renowned university. The disciplines they learned are being utilized wisely and appropriately in their quest to provide understanding and resolution to an increasingly complex social order;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Edgar D. Whitcomb, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby proclaim the period from January 6, 1970 to January 6, 1971, as

CENTENNIAL YEAR OF INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

and request the appropriate observance of this historic occasion.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Indiana,
at the Capitol, in the city of Indianapolis, this 15th day
of January 1970



William Edwin Edgar D. Whitcomb
SECRETARY OF STATE
EDGAR D. WHITCOMB
GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

... keenly conscious of the significance ...

In 1910, the eminent educator, Dr. Charles Judd of the University of Chicago, reported that when he wished to study the actual work done in Normal Schools, he asked U. S. Commissioner of Education, Dr. William T. Harris, where he would find first class work. "Dr. Harris immediately replied that I should go to the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Indiana, and that I should there see some of the best work done in any of the Normal Schools in the country."

This did not just happen.

From the very beginning, Indiana State had men at its helm and faculty and trustees who were keenly conscious of the significance of their task and who were pioneers, in Indiana at least, in this new and specialized field of teacher training. Remember that this was the first experiment in Indiana for the systematic training of teachers for public schools.

President Parsons, who was in the entering class in January, 1870, and who was well acquainted with the first president, William A. Jones, said that:

"the school owes more to [Jones] than to any other one man that has ever been connected with it in any capacity . . . at the end of 40 years' work in the schools of Indiana, and as I look back over the whole field, I still give first place to William A. Jones among all the educational people of the state that I have known. He was an educational prophet and seer, possessing rare insight

into all educational subjects and questions . . . an intelligent worker and a most inspiring teacher . . . he laid broad and deep the foundations of this institution, and all the years since the close of his administration have simply witnessed the development, growth, expansion and application of the educational principles upon which this school's work was founded. . . . Jones and the little band of men and women associated with him . . . rendered a service to the cause of Normal School education in Indiana and to education in general which ought in some way to have public and permanent recognition and which should perpetuate for all time the memory of these people and their work among the teachers of the State."

The story of those early days is a fascinating one—not only for the philosophy which guided President Jones and his faculty to whom education stood for "the inculcation of correct life ideals and principles, for spiritual vision and stimulation, and for the formation of correct habits of thought, feeling, volition and action" but also for the customs and practices of those times. From every student there was exacted a written promise to teach in Indiana twice as long as he had been a student. Moreover, the diploma was not conferred at the time of graduation but was withheld for two years and until the graduate had demonstrated his ability to teach and manage a school by two years' successful work in the school room.

The minutes of the early Board of Trustees meetings reveal that the president was instructed to "procure such number of Bibles as may be necessary" and he was directed to have the necessary number of hooks for hats, cloaks, etc. put up in the building. In an early

CITY OF TERRE HAUTE

LELAND LARRISON, Mayor



On the Banks of the Wabash

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY celebrates the 100th Anniversary of its opening; and

WHEREAS, from its chartering the city of Terre Haute has been most responsive in its support of Indiana State; and

WHEREAS, the history of Indiana State University has been one of service and accomplishment in the face of obstacles and adversities; and

WHEREAS, through the perseverance and determination of courageous and forthright citizens the institution has grown to a stature of national preeminence; and

WHEREAS, the impressive record of growth has escalated Indiana State to one of the finest of its kind; and

WHEREAS, the accomplishments and contributions of Indiana State to the city of Terre Haute, the state of Indiana and the nation are extraordinary in character; and

WHEREAS, at the close of an era and on the eve of a new one, the city pledges its continued cooperation with the University,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LELAND LARRISON, MAYOR, OF TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, do hereby proclaim January 6, 1970 through January, 1971 the Centennial year of Indiana State University, confident that my fellow citizens will join me in generous appreciation of Indiana State University's contribution to higher education.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Terre Haute, Indiana to be affixed this 2nd day of January, 1970.



Leland Larrison
Leland Larrison, Mayor of the
City of Terre Haute, Indiana

SERVING AN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL POPULATION OF 278,000

... the greatest use of a life ...

appeal for outside assistance, he was instructed to request a gift of apparatus from the Smithsonian Institution, and believe it or not, the Board resolved that the South door be made the Girls' entrance and the North door the Boys' entrance. Obviously open visitation was not just around the corner. The library was open one hour per week—from 4 to 5 on Friday afternoons. The "good old days" don't always sound very inviting.

No one today could fully reconstruct the human drama, the privation, the discouragement which characterized our early years. Beset by fire, war and panic, limited by appropriations which reached all of \$30,000 annually by 1890, and torn by bitter educational controversy and student rebellion, only the firm aspirations of a determined and spirited group of men and women who believed and who prevailed brought us, strengthened and experienced, to a state of readiness for a mission.

That spirit has carried through to the present faculty and trustees and to the thousands of our graduates who with William James had learned and have confirmed that "the greatest use of a life is to spend it for something that outlasts it."

This is precisely why this institution has meant so much to so many.

In turning to the present we find that Indiana State now ranks as one of the dozen largest

and most respected of over 250 emerging colleges and universities in the United States—those institutions that recognized some years ago that virtually no education for any profession is best carried on in isolation. We have reached a level of academic development which embraces all major fields of learning as well as areas of professional education encompassing the health and physical well-being of persons and communities, technological developments in our society, the management of organizations and the education of teachers. To find ourselves at the front ranks of the emerging universities of this country is all the more remarkable when we consider that for the first 75 years our enrollments did not exceed 2000 students.

We have through the years tried to share our specialized knowledge and experiences. A major example was the establishment of one of the first regional campuses in Indiana, now Ball State University, an institution that benefited from our early care and nurture and that prospered from the autonomy it achieved many years ago. We are proud too of our campus in Evansville begun in 1965 and thriving under ever increasing self-responsibility for its own affairs. These are but two of many kinds of service to education which Indiana State has provided and continues to provide in Indiana.

CHAPTER 450.

[H.C.R. 64. Filed in the office of Secretary of State on March 6, 1969 at 3:35 P.M.; became a law without the Governor's approval.]

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION designating 1970 as the Indiana State University Centennial Year.

WHEREAS, Indiana State University was established by Chapter 36 of the 1865 Acts of the Indiana General Assembly as the Indiana State Normal School for the express purpose of preparing teachers for the common schools of the State of Indiana, and

WHEREAS, the institution began operation and enrolled her first students on January 6, 1870, and

WHEREAS, during the ensuing one-hundred years, Indiana State attained national prominence in the realm of teacher education, and during the same period expanded her responsibilities by providing programs in other areas essential to the needs of the citizens of the State of Indiana, and

WHEREAS, these evolving and expanding responsibilities have been recognized by the Indiana General Assembly in subsequent years when legislation was enacted to change the name successively to Indiana State Teachers College, to Indiana State College, and to Indiana State University, and

WHEREAS, the contributions of Indiana State University and its thousands of graduates to the State of Indiana, to the Nation, and to our society in education, business, industry, government, and the many professions over the past century have been of great and immeasurable value: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, the Senate concurring:

SECTION 1. That the year 1970 be designated as the Indiana State University Centennial Year, as an expression of the appreciation of the people of our State for, and their pride in, this outstanding University and its continued record of accomplishments in higher education and its service to the State of Indiana.

...thank them most warmly...

In these accomplishments we must express gratitude to our past governors and now to Governor Whitcomb who has recognized on many occasions in his first year in office his understanding of our needs. He is the first Governor to correct a long standing imbalance in the membership of our state university Boards of Trustees and we are most appreciative that Indiana State is the first beneficiary of his insight.

The enlightened group of men and women who serve in the Indiana General Assembly have made possible the recent growth of our University—first by changing our name and second by continuing and growing financial support. We thank them most warmly as we do the graduates of our University and the people of this community and region who assist us in countless ways. Many should be named but it would be thoughtless to neglect the enormous contribution that Mr. Forrest Sherer, President of the Indiana State University Foundation, has given this institution. He typifies the interest and enthusiasm of so many of our friends.

And to Mr. and Mrs. Anton Hulman—we are eternally grateful and can never adequately convey our appreciation for the very real interest they have demonstrated in young people, in Indiana State and in Terre Haute. Their single gift will, I believe, make possible a kind of

spirit that we will carry far into our second century of educational effort.

None of this could have been accomplished without the vision and insistence of our trustees who with steady purpose prod and question and challenge us to higher goals and standards and broader service. They are deeply appreciated together with my staff colleagues who are responsible for most of the good things that happen here.

The faculty and students are, of course, the heart of a college or university. We surely must be one of the most fortunate of institutions in this respect and we must count heavily on them in the years ahead for the continued strengthening of our University.

As we look to the future, we are encouraged by these poetic* lines:

The slow years
of a rapid century
have enshrined our peers and elders.
Waiting just outside
for its birthright of eternal things,
the future has ready its own changes
which the gothic clock will count
as it has counted every minute
of the past one hundred years.

You will make the future welcome.
You are not afraid.

But, my friends, the poet may have misjudged. Too many of us are afraid—and often for good reason. We properly fear the devastation of war, the ravages of disease and pollution, the degradation and humiliation of prejudice and racial discrimination. But we also

*Josephine Scremin Aichner

... have the courage to be different ...

fear change, forgetting perhaps that every important change in higher education in this country has taken place in the past 100 years. In addition, we are the beneficiaries and the victims of the greatest proliferation of knowledge any society has ever experienced—yet our problems are not abated and change must still occur.

As we attempt to define our major tasks in the years ahead, we must have the courage to foster and accept change and it must occur in men before it can be achieved in action. Alfred North Whitehead has said that "the art of progress is to preserve order amid change and to preserve change amid order."

We must have the courage to be different—and this is terribly hard but experimentation and creativeness should be our hallmarks.

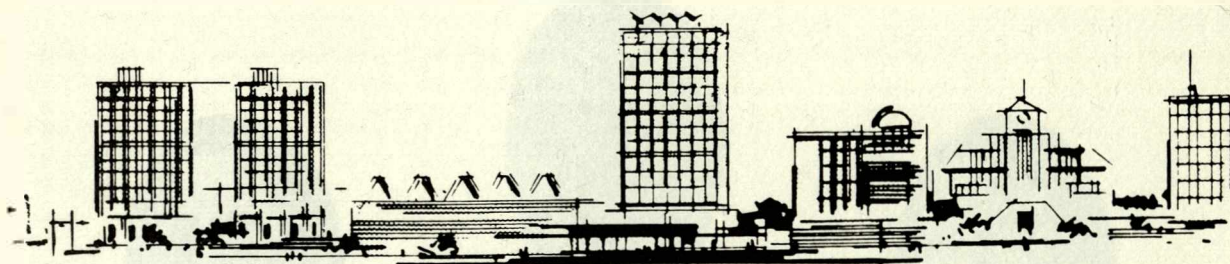
We must have the courage to strive for greatness—we should never be satisfied with less than the best. We must covet greatness. We must inordinately and eagerly desire it—not for selfish reasons or personal satisfaction

—but because both men and institutions should aspire to become what they are capable of becoming.

Finally, we must have the courage to help ourselves—the subject of concern of the remainder of the program this evening.

In addressing the faculty last month, I said that "we must work closely together to insure that our University becomes a true university, that whatever we do be designed to improve the quality of our society, and that we work to insure that equal educational opportunities are afforded to all Americans." The foundations on which to build these objectives have been laid at this institution. If we can achieve these objectives, those who speak for Indiana State in 2070 will gladly acknowledge the wisdom and humaneness of the men and women of 1970.

Our goal is immutable; the rewards are incalculable. For we know with John Masfield that "wherever a university stands, it stands and shines; wherever it exists, the free minds of men, urged on to full and fair inquiry, may still bring wisdom into human affairs."



ISU—1870 TO 1970

Indiana State University, the second oldest of Indiana's four state universities, has completed a century of distinguished service in the field of higher education that is richly and indelibly etched in operation under four institutional names. Today's multi-purpose Indiana State University is an outgrowth of 59 years of operation (1870-1929) as Indiana State Normal School, 32 years (1929-1961) as Indiana State Teachers College, and three and one-half years as Indiana State College. The name of Indiana State University became official on February 8, 1965.

Each name change was in recognition of an achieved new stature of the institution and the shouldering of increased educational responsibility. Each name change, likewise, heralded a new era for continuing growth and development which has constantly been spurred by an inherent responsiveness to changing higher education needs and demands. The opening of the Indiana State Normal School provided the necessary foundation which through the 100 years has been strengthened and broadened with excellence in new dimensions.

The official creation of the University dates back to December 20, 1865, when in a special session of the Indiana General Assembly an act was passed establishing a normal school in Indiana. The purpose of the normal school, as stated in the legislative act was: "There shall be established and maintained as hereinafter provided, a state normal school, the object of which shall be the preparation

of teachers for teaching in the common schools of Indiana."

The legislative act did not provide a location for the new normal school, and the school's first board of trustees invited interested Indiana cities and towns to bid \$50,000 in cash or equivalent for the school. The only bid received by the trustees was a bid from the City of Terre Haute of \$50,000 in cash and the Vigo County Seminary site valued at \$25,000. The trustees accepted the bid and located the Indiana State Normal School in Terre Haute on May 15, 1866.

The laying of the cornerstone for the first building was on August 13, 1867, and William Albert Jones, an Aurora, Illinois, school superintendent, became the first president on November 2, 1869. The official inauguration ceremonies for the school were conducted on January 5, 1870, and the doors first were opened for instruction to students on January 6, 1870.

On January 6, 1870, there were 21 students enrolled for study, and the staff included President Jones and four faculty members. The building was not completed, and the grounds still bore construction debris and marks of excavation work. The library consisted of a Bible and one unabridged dictionary, and there was no equipment or teaching apparatus. But, from this noble, determined, and humble beginning, the Normal School implanted basic roots.

The seven presidents of Indiana State University:

1 WILLIAM ALBERT JONES
1869-1879

2 GEORGE PLINY BROWN
1879-1885

3 WILLIAM WOOD PARSONS
1885-1921

4 LINNAEUS NEAL HINES
1921-1933

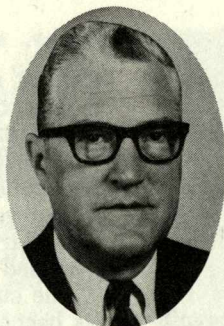
5 RALPH NOBLE TIREY
1934-1953

6 RALEIGH WARREN HOLMSTEDT
1953-1965

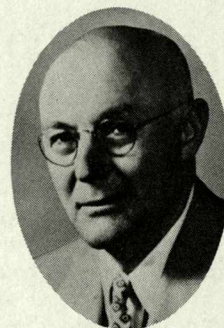
7 ALAN CARSON RANKIN
1965-



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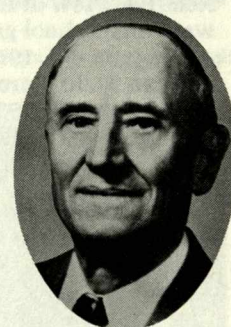
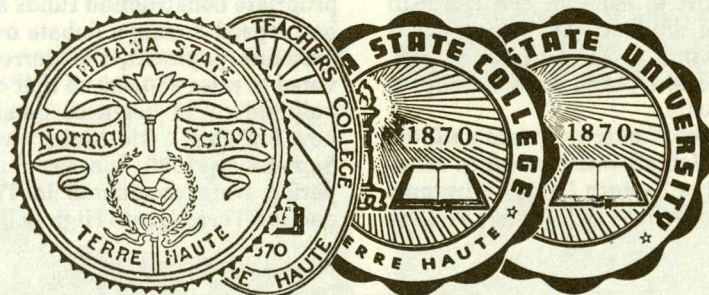
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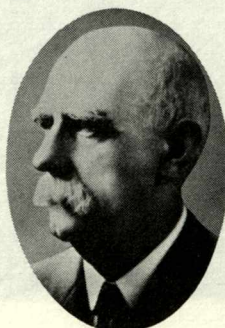
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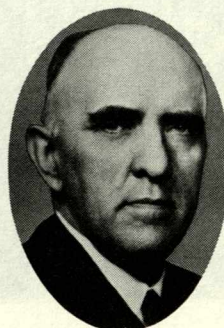
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Indiana State Normal School 1870-1929

The Normal School era was marked with significant and vital growth and development. The short two-year Normal School program gained wide recognition for its excellence and further academic development resulted in authorization of the Normal School to grant the bachelor's degree in 1907. The first bachelor's degrees were awarded in 1908. In 1908, when a high school diploma was made a requirement for a teaching certificate in Indiana, a high school diploma also was made a requirement for admission to the Normal School. Relatively few of the early Normal School students were high school graduates.

On June 17, 1918, the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School was opened in Muncie, Indiana. In 1929, the Eastern Division became a separate institution known as Ball State Teachers

College, now Ball State University. The establishment of off-campus extended services was realized in the 1921-1922 year.

In 1924, all Normal School courses were placed on a collegiate level and were accepted to apply on a four-year course. In 1927, a "graduate school" was started, and the first master's degrees were awarded in 1928.

The changed nature of the Normal School with its baccalaureate and graduate programs, particularly in the field of teacher education, prompted the legislative action changing the name to Indiana State Teachers College in 1929.

The original building was completely destroyed by a fire on April 9, 1888, only a short time after the structure was completed. Since the Indiana General Assembly would not convene until 1889 to appropriate construction funds and the fire insurance had lapsed during a debate over responsibility for premium payment, the Terre Haute City Council voted to raise \$50,000 so that construction of a new building could begin as quickly as possible. The new building, "Old Main," was opened for use in September, 1889; classes during the intervening period were conducted in Terre Haute churches and the Terre Haute High School.

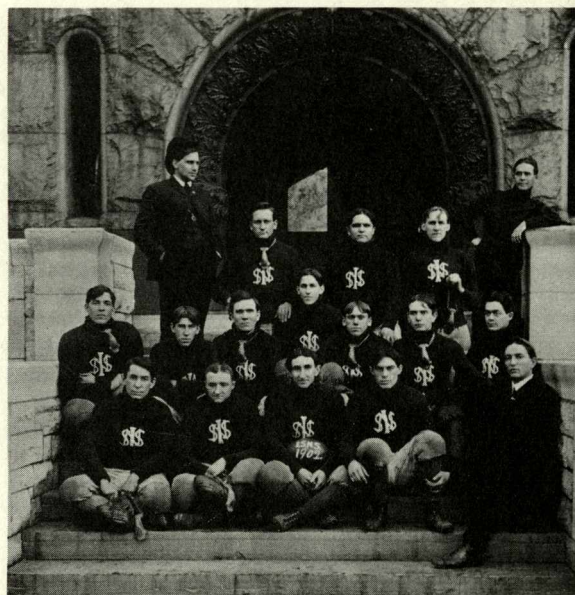
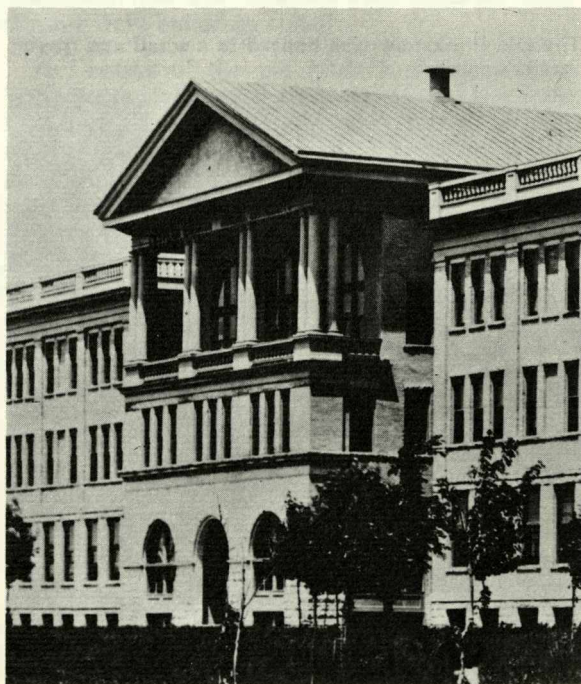


ISU's Old Main housed administrative offices and several classrooms from 1889 to 1950.

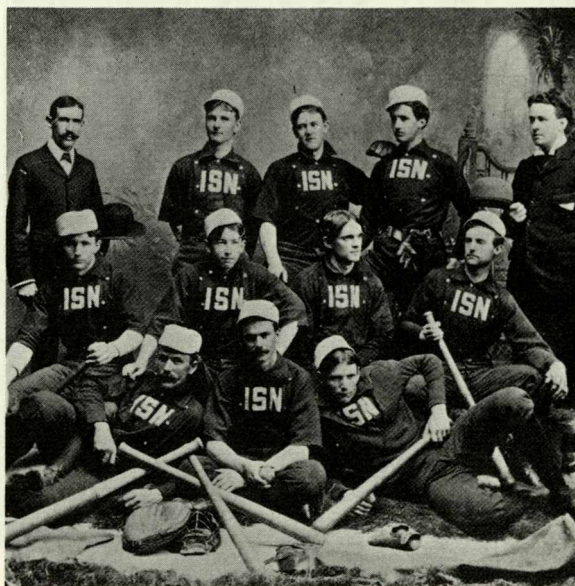
Physical plant expansion during the Normal School era included the construction of Main Building (1889), North Hall (1893), Library (1910), Vocational Building (1915), Science Hall (1917), first residence hall for women (Reeve Hall) (1925) and wing addition (1929), and Physical Education (1925).

Normal School fall enrollments were 125 in 1874, 308 in 1884, and 598 in 1895. After the turn of the century, enrollments remained in the 400-500 range until the 1913-1917 period when registrations increased from 611 to 847. A significant drop (World War I) was experienced with the enrollments of 591, 542, and 573 for the 1918-1920 period. The 1,000 enrollment mark was realized for the first time in 1923 when 1,052 students registered. The highest Normal School fall enrollment figure was in 1927 when 1,464 students were on campus.

ISU's Eastern Division opened in Muncie in 1918, later became Ball State University.



Indiana State's athletic teams always have been proud and vigorous competitors.



Indiana State Teachers College 1929-1961

The 32-year Teachers College era included adaptation of teacher education, school administration, and school supervisory programs to assist prospective teachers and school personnel in meeting Indiana licensing requirements. In 1929, the master's degree became a requirement for all Indiana administrative and supervisory certificates. In 1940, a bachelor's degree became a requirement for all types of Indiana teaching certificates, and with this requirement, the last vestiges of the normal school program disappeared. In 1946, a master's degree became the requirement for the Indiana

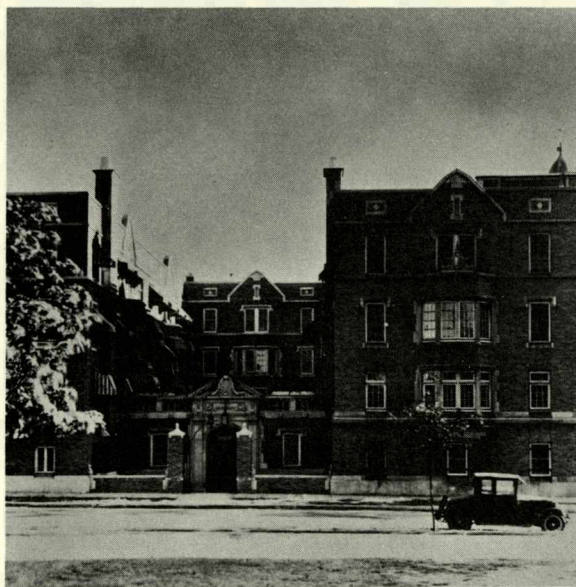
permanent high school teacher's certificate and Indiana permanent high school principal's certificate.

In 1948, the Teachers College entered into a cooperative program with Indiana University's School of Education leading to the Doctor of Education (Ed.D.) degree, and the plan permitted the student to complete two of the three years of study toward the degree on the Indiana State campus in Terre Haute.

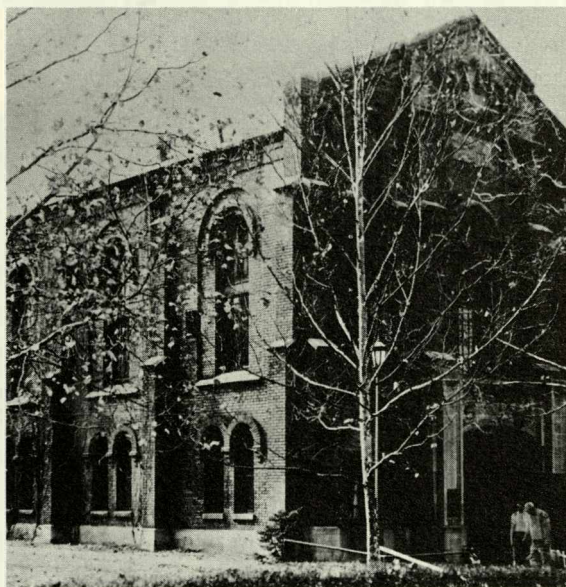
A sixth-year study program in education leading to the Advanced Degree in Education (Ed.A.) was developed, and the first such degrees were awarded in 1959.

Multi-purpose, other-than-teaching programs also were developed and established during the Teachers College era, and academic reorganization in the late 1950's provided the base and impetus for continued academic expansion. The first major academic unit, the School of Education, was established in 1960, and touched off the creation of further new major academic units and auxiliary

Reeve Hall for Women, ISU's first residence hall, was constructed in 1925.



The Old Bookstore was housed in a small and quaint former church.



units. The School of Graduate Studies was established in 1961, and emphasis was placed on development of graduate programs including a new doctoral program.

The broadened scope of educational programs of the Teachers College and the changed nature of the institution were recognized with the 1961 Indiana General Assembly's approval of the name change to Indiana State College on July 1, 1961.

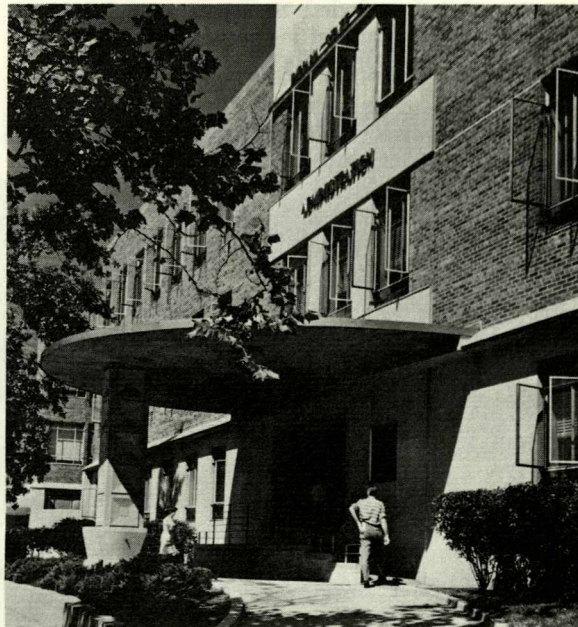
Accompanying the assumption of greater educational responsibilities was a drastic change in the appearance and size of the campus and physical plant. Two campus intersecting streets, Mulberry and Eagle streets, were closed in 1938 between Sixth and Seventh streets, to provide a contained, quadrangular-shaped campus area. The buildings completed during this era included the Laboratory School (1935), the first men's residence hall (Parsons Hall) (1938), Fine Arts and Commerce Building (1940), Student Union (1940), and the twin Administration and Language-Mathematics (now Dreiser Hall) buildings (1950).

The razing of the old Main Building, Stalker Hall, North Hall, and the power plant in the 1950-1953 period added a "new look" to the campus with an interior campus quadrangle. Quonset buildings used as temporary housing units also were torn down to make way for a Parsons Hall addition completed in 1951 and the Education-Social Studies Building finished in 1954. The Home Economics Building was the first academic building constructed off the quadrangular campus plot and was opened in 1956. In 1956, a one-story addition was added to the Industrial Arts Building which was remodeled further in 1957. A third wing, a 76-room addition, to Reeve Hall was finished in 1955. Other construction completed included Library remodeling with a new six-story building addition (1956-57), Student Union enlarged (1959), and the first residence hall, Burford Hall, to be completed off the quad area on the west side of Sixth Street (1959). The new Science Building was opened in 1960.

The depression years, World War II, the return of World War II veterans, and the low birth rate

during depression years caused a wide fluctuation of enrollments in the Teachers College era. After enrollments of 1,723 and 1,721 in 1931 and 1932, registrations fell off to 1,157 in 1934. The 1940 fall enrollment of 1,638 was a high figure before the 1943-1945 World War II year enrollments of 750, 880, and 788. War veterans' enrollments pushed registrations over the 2,000 mark for the first time in the school's history with the 1946 fall enrollment of 2,266 and a new high of 2,555 in 1947. In 1952 and 1953, enrollments dropped to 1,873 and 1,886 respectively, and then climbed back to 2,467 in 1954. In 1955, a new enrollment record of 2,851 was set. Each year since 1955, new enrollment marks have been established, with a Teachers College high of 4,521 in the fall of 1960.

The Administration Building replaced Old Main in 1950.



Indiana State College

1961-1965

The quickened growth and development of the last decade of the Teachers College era was accelerated in the three and one-half years of operation as Indiana State College. Among the new major academic units established were the College of Arts and Sciences (1962), School of Nursing (1962), and School of Business (1964). The auxiliary academic units created were the Psychology Research Laboratory (1963), Computer Center (1963), Bureau of Business Research (1963), and Counseling Laboratory (1963). These academic units provided the opportunities for rapid development of many more programs at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Planning also was commenced for doctoral study (Doctor of Philosophy) programs which began in 1965.

Campus boundaries were extended to the west, north, and south. Six new residence halls were completed and included Sandison and Erickson Halls (1962), Gillum and Pickerl Halls (1963), and the two 12-story Sycamore Towers, Blumberg and

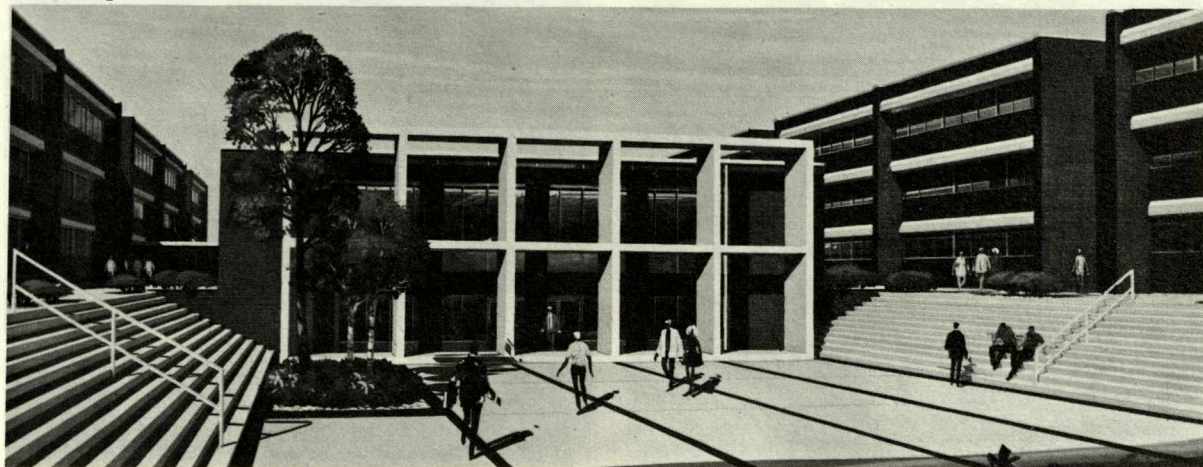
Cromwell Halls (1964). In 1964, the former Deming Hotel was acquired from the Hulman Foundation and was converted into a residence hall for men and a site for meeting rooms and offices. A married students apartment building site was acquired on South Third Street, about one-half mile south of the main campus, and the first 80-apartment building was under construction in 1964.

The oldest building (1860) on the campus, the residence of the late Reverend Blackford Condit, was willed to the College by Miss Helen Condit who resided in the home until her death in 1962. The Condit House was opened in 1963 as the Alumni Center. Other structures completed during the College era were Arena-Physical Education Building (1962) and the University Bookstore (1962). Also in 1962, the old Science Building was remodeled for the new home of the School of Business.

Fall enrollments on the Terre Haute campus soared to 5,316 in 1961 and to 7,777 in 1964.

The State Teachers College Board of Indiana which served as the governing board of Indiana State Teachers College and Ball State Teachers College was dissolved, and separate boards of trustees were appointed. The new boards were established as of July 1, 1961, the same date the new name of Indiana State College was effective.

Today the University operates nineteen residence halls and three married students apartment buildings and is one of the larger residential universities in America.



Indiana State University

1965-

The general multi-purpose nature of the College and its emergence to university status was recognized by the 1965 Indiana General Assembly which approved the name change to Indiana State University. The new name was effective on February 8, 1965, when Governor Roger D. Branigin signed the name change bill.

The fast pace of program development was continued with the opening in the fall of 1965 of the School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation and in 1968 of the School of Technology, and the establishment in the 1965-1967 period of the Social Science Center, Science Education Center, Curriculum Development Center, Center for Family Finance Education, Center for Governmental Services, Institute for Research in Human Behavior, Bureau of School Administrative Services, Institute for Industrial Research, and Institute on Corrections.

A new campus was opened in Evansville, Indiana, in the former Centennial Elementary School buildings in September, 1965, with an enrollment of 413. In September, 1969, the first building on the new 300-acre Evansville campus, on the western outskirts of the city, was opened, and enrollment soared to 1,617 students.

A Cooperative Professional Practices Program (Co-op) was developed in the 1967-1968 year and was launched in September, 1968.

The University's own Ph.D. degree program was started in the fall of 1965, and the first doctor's degrees were conferred in June, 1967.

The creation of additional departments and auxiliary units has aided in the development of more study opportunities and services at the undergraduate and graduate levels.

In November, 1966, the University acquired Terre Haute's Memorial Stadium and the surrounding nine-hole golf course. Phase I remodeling of the Stadium, completed in September, 1967, included reorientation of the field, installation of the world's first outdoor university-owned Astro-Turf

playing surface, razing of the uncovered permanent seating section, and the erection of temporary bleacher seating. Phase II remodeling of the Stadium, due for completion in the summer of 1970, includes razing of the roof-covered permanent seating section and replacement with a 13,000-seat permanent section to provide a total seating capacity of 20,500.

Further expansion of campus boundaries has provided another new appearance for the burgeoning campus. Eight residence halls completed during the University years include Rhoads and Mills Halls (1965) to complete the four-unit Sycamore Towers complex, ten-story Jones and Hines Halls (1966) to complete a north halls complex, the 15-story Statesman Towers (1968), and the low-rise Lincoln Quadrangles (1969).

The married students apartment site includes two 80-apartment buildings completed in 1965 and 1967 and a 112-apartment unit in 1969. The Marathon Oil Building purchased in 1966 became the Alumni Center in July, 1966. The Condit House was designated as the President's Residence in 1966, and restoration and remodeling of the home

Condit House, an historic home bequeathed to the University, is now the home of President and Mrs. Rankin.



was completed in 1968. A new general classroom building, Holmstedt Hall, was finished in 1966. In 1969, a Science Building addition was completed, and a new Nurses Clinical Education Building was opened adjoining Terre Haute's Union Hospital in the fall of 1969.

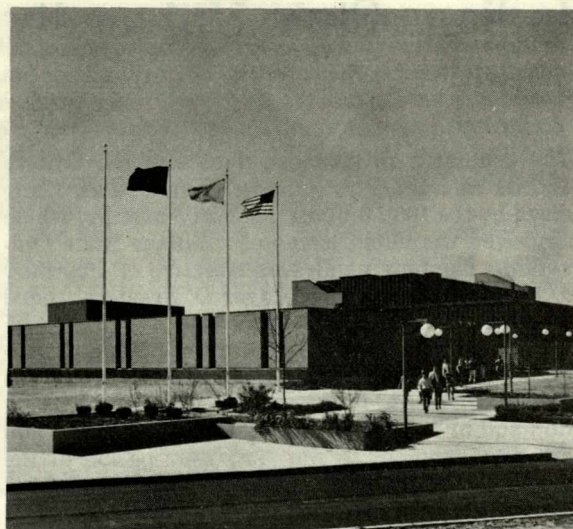
Terre Haute campus enrollment increased to 9,401 in 1965, 10,529 in 1966, 11,624 in 1967, 12,877 in 1968, and 13,319 in 1969. Total University enrollment for the fall of 1969-1970 reached a record 17,963 students.

Seven presidents and one acting president have charted the growth and development of the institution in cooperation with faculty, staff, trustees, students, alumni, legislators, and interested friends. The presidents and acting presidents and terms of office include William Albert Jones (1869-1879), George Pliny Brown (1879-1885), William Wood Parsons (1885-1921), Linnaeus Neal Hines (1921-1933), Lemuel A. Pittenger (acting 1933), Ralph Noble Tirey (1934-1953), Raleigh Warren Holmstedt (1953-1965), and Alan Carson Rankin (1965-).

Thousands upon thousands of students with a wide range of aptitudes, academic preparation, and definiteness of purpose have been served throughout the 100 years of operation through on-campus and off-campus study and services. The many contributions of degree holders and other former students in almost every field of endeavor and in nearly all parts of the United States and the world reflect honor upon the consistent high quality academic preparation offered.

In the early years of the Normal School, most students came from Indiana rural areas, but as broader academic opportunities develop, students from throughout the world are attracted. The 1969 fall enrollment on the Terre Haute campus revealed students enrolled from all of Indiana's 92 counties, most of the 50 states, and 21 other countries.

From the original staff of President Jones and four faculty members, the University's faculty and staff have been enlarged over the years to serve the growing numbers of students. The University's continuing determined and successful effort in securing and maintaining a high quality faculty is

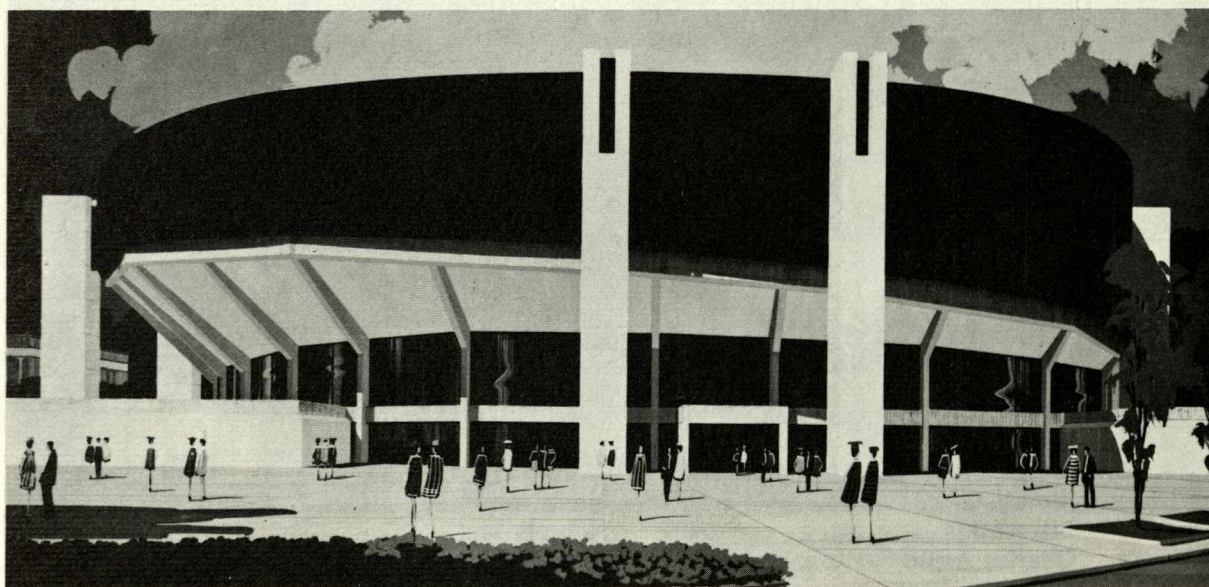


ISU-Evansville moved to its beautiful new campus in the fall of 1969.

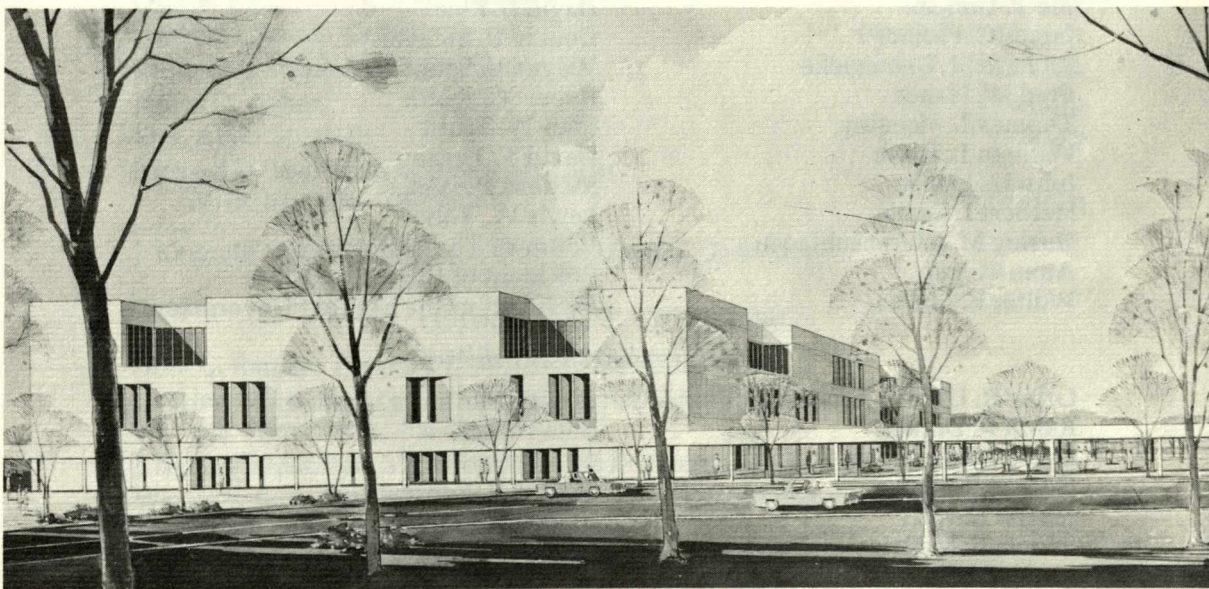
readily reflected in the excellent academic programs and services which have gained wide distinction.

Many dedicated and qualified men and women have served on the faculty and have gained favor and distinction from their students and colleagues. The 1969-1970 faculty of 883 members, the largest faculty group in the University's history, upholds the tradition of a high quality scholarly group, and they bring to the University academic preparation and successful experience from colleges and universities throughout the world.

Today's burgeoning Indiana State University is regarded as one of the top twelve of some 200 emerging universities in the United States. Many new programs are in the planning and development stage to serve both undergraduate and graduate students. An \$80 million building program is projected for the 1970-1980 decade, and this program promises to make a dramatic change in campus appearance and scope. Bulwarked with 100 years of dedicated service in higher education, Indiana State University will continue to seek excellence in new dimensions.



To reach "excellence in new dimensions," Indiana State University has launched a Centennial Decade Development Program. Above, proposed University-Civic Amphitheater; below, architect's concept of new Library.





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